### CAPTIVES OF PIRATE BLACKS.

SUFFERINGS OF 7 SPANIARDS SHIPWRECKED ON BAHAMAS.

Crew of the Brig Anton Brought to New York by Steamship Alene-Captain Stayed at Inagua to Press Claims for Looting by Wreckers-Men Starving

The steamship Alene of the Hamburg-American Line, which arrived from the West Indies last night, had on board seven Spanish sailors picked up at Inagua in the Rahamas on March 13. They were the crew of the Spanish brig Anton, shipwrecked on the coast of Mariguano on Feb. 19, and plundered by the black natives of the

After being held captive for sixteen days the Spaniards got to Inagua by canoe and remained there until the Alene took them aboard. The captain of the brig remained behind to press claims for the looting of his vessel against the British colonial authorities of the islands.

According to the officers of the Alene the Spaniards were nearly starved when taken aboard. None of them could talk English but they could eat, and before reaching New York they made away with pearly all the extra provisions on board.

According to the story of Louis Sole, the chief mate of the Anton, she was bound from Manzanillo for Barcelona with a cargo of mahogany. When off the coast of Mariguano on the afternoon of Feb. 19 she was caught in a strong northerly gale, and in spite of all efforts was driven ashore Thinking he might still save his brig, the captain sent the chief mate and two sailors ashore to see if they could obtain a kedge anchor. The only inhabitants they found were two negro women, who said they and their husbands were the only people

the island. on the island.

On account of a heavy sea and darkness, the mate and his men did not attempt to regain the brig until morning. When they finally did reach her they found a queer crew in possession. A piratical band of wreckers had boarded her during the night and taken the crew captives. found their comrades bound and helpless and the ship plundered from stem to stern he wreckers had come alongside in the and wreckers had come alongside in the darkness, and before the crew were aware of any danger had got aboard and overpowered them. All the instruments, rigging and machinery of the brig were torn

The natives took the Spaniards ashore when they had completed their work of plunder. Each man was bound securely and kept closely guarded in the shanties of a little village near the shore. In the meantime the wreckers kept busy carry-ing off their booty from the brig, which was fast pounding to pieces on the rocks. For some time food was refused the sailors ntil they were so famished that they offered

their own clothing for provisions. Even at that they were allowed scant rations.

The blacks held their captives for sixteen days, when they offered to release them upon the condition that Capt. Guallame should sign a paper agreeing not to ress any claim against them as pirates he paper was signed and on March 5 the captain and his seven men were released. A cance was given to them with which to return to civilization. They labored for nearly two days against rough seas, and finally, almost exhausted from the exertion and lack of food, reached the island of Inagua. There they found friends who gave them comfortable quarters until the Alene arrived.

The men will be turned over to-day to the Spanish Consul, who will arrange for their return to Spain.

SURE HE SAW STAHL SHOOT., Policeman Meyer Blames Cross-Examiner

and Judge for Wabbling Testimony. Policeman David Meyer of the Delancey treet station, the weakening of whose testimony against Harry Stahl on the charge of murdering Richard Fitzpatrick resulted in an acquittal and aroused the ire of Justice McMahon and the District Attorney, was on trial at Police Headquarters yesterday. In the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Pool, Meyer was positive that he saw Stahl shoot, but later under cross examination in General Sessions he said he might be mistaken. He is now under charges before the Police Commissioner of perjury in his first testimony and of conduct unfitting him to be a police-

His counsel, Frederick B. House, argued hat Meyer had been confused by the cross-examination, had never really changed his mind that he saw Stahl shoot and had said there was a doubt in his mind immediately there was a doubt in his mind immediately after Justice McMahon, objecting to the form of a question of the prosecution, which ran "Is there a possibility that you might be mistaken?" had said "There is a possibility of anything." House said that Meyer had intended merely to follow the instructions of the justice as he understood them.

stood them.
The whole trouble, according to the lawyer, was that Meyer was not strong enough mentally to stand up under a hard cross-examination. The policeman took the stand and substantiated this contention. He swore that he never changed his mind that he saw Stahl shoot and was still certain that he did. Third Deputy Commissioner Lindsley reserved his de-tision.

THE NINE'S 26 PAGE BILL

sent to the Mayor for Approval Before It Goes to Albany.

Austen G. Fox, chairman of the Committee of Nine, sent yesterday to the Mayor a copy of the bill which the committee has prepared and will send to Albany. Before the bill is introduced the committee desires that it shall have the approval of the Mayor.

As the draft of the bill occupied twentysix typewritten pages, the Mayor was unable to pass upon it yesterday. The bill provides for the carrying out of the unable to pass upon it yesterday. The bill provides for the carrying out of the recommendations of the committee. These were described in The Sun of last Monday.

De Bovier Goes Free.

Hunter De Bovier, who was rearrested after a Magistrate had dismissed the larceny charges brought against him by Miss Clara Bastien, the young woman with prima donna aspirations, was finally discharged from police custody in the Tombs police court yesterday. Advices arrived from Buffalo that De Bovier was wanted there a connection with an unpaid board bill at the Iroquois Hotel. His counsel, George Rabes, promised to have his client there by next Thursday.



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LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

Persons with a knowledge of electrical appliances who visit the offices of up to date physicians are not a little surprised to see them equipped with large marine

"This is the result of a new discovery." said a physician yesterday. "In using the X-ray, patients were formerly the victima of severe superficial burns, and a great outcry was heard as the result. We have learned since that by exposing the skin after treatment to the parallel rays of the ordinary marine searchlight the effect of the Roentgen rays on the cuticle is com-pletely neutrallized.

pletely neutrallized.

"As the searchlight rays do not penetrate the skin, the effect of the X-ray on the tissue beneath is not diminished."

The most westerly blocks of Twentyfourth street are a terror to persons on the way to the Pennsylvania Railroad station. most skilful cabbies cannot keep out of the deep ruts with which the street is filled. There are holes two or three feet deep at short intervals, and their presence makes the ride more of a burden than ever from the fact that Twenty-third street is not available to traffic on these blocks. A ride to the ferry is a journey fearful to contemplate in these deeps. contemplate in these days

A young fellow, evidently from the country, went into a little place in Fourth avenue, announced in a striking way as "Peter Cooper's Homestead," and said:

"I want to see Peter Cooper on business he about?" us he about?"

When assured that Peter Cooper died years ago he seemed greatly surprised and disappointed. It was not until he was assured that there was no one who, as he put it, took Mr. Cooper's place that he re-luctantly went his way.

The actors appearing at the Murray Hill Theatre frequently forget that they are on the East Side, and for that reason their most solemn lines are sometimes interpreted as humor by many of the listen-The other night an actress in the rôle

a Countess said in dramatic tones:
"The doctor just left here with two guineas,"

She intended to add that the guineas were in his pocket, but the burst of laughter from the audience made the close of her statement unintelligible. She looked about her in surprise, but finally attributing the laugh to one of those vagaries of an audice that no player can understand, saved scene from an exceedingly undramatic

"I'm afraid the Russo-Japanese War will result in a great scarcity of Japanese servants in this country for years to come. said an employment agent. "The war is thinning out the male population of Japan in such a way that the men who would emigrate to America to better themselves find as many openings at home. I'm sorry, because the Japanese servants on my lists have never given me the least trouble. In the twenty years that I have done business I've never required a recommendation from a Jap, and I have never had a complaint." grate to America to better themselves

Three small boys were arrested recently for robbing a 25 cent gas meter. The youngest of the trio, an urchin of 7, promptly turned State's evidence.

'De two udders histed me up," he sobbed,

"De two udders histed me up," he sobbed, an' I sneaked de dough."
"How much did you get?" he was asked.
"Dey was jest \$3.25 in de meter. I give all to dem."

How much did they give you back?" "And what did you do with that?"
"P-put it on de c'llection plate in S-Sunday school," was the tearful reply.

The "gold eye," recognized throughout this country as an ailment peculiar to dentists, is increasing. It is a form of eye strain incidental to the work of constantly plugging cavities in teeth with gold leaf and fine particles of gold. After a year or two of such work dentists are obliged to wear glasses.

The Manhattan cops' grievance committee met in the back room of an uptown police station. Said the chairman:

"It's an ill wind that gathers no mose. Here they send them coppers over here from the rural districts of Brooklyn and Staten and down on the subway and elevated trains, lookin' just as if they were accustomed to doin' po-lice duty in a real city. We give up our beds in the station houses to them, and if we get any sleep at all, we get it on a chair in the back room.
"When we went over to Brooklyn in '95

the best we got to sleep on was the soft side of a car seat, with a handful of spikes for a pillow. You can bank on it the Brooklyn cops'll be sorry when they're called off strike duty."

"There's one thing about your New York conductors," said a Baltimorean, "they're not snobbish. You can depend upon them being rude to the rich and poor, the well dressed and the shabby, alike. To a stranger in your city there is something positively funny in the way the most ignorant of his class will boss around the refined, well dressed women with whom he has to come in contact.

has to come in contact.

"A day or two ago, while in a Broadway car, I noticed a stately looking woman gesture to the conductor to stop at the next corner. She walked to the door, and as the car went, beyond the street she thought he had failed to ring, so she said

"'I want to get off here.'
"'Well.' snarled the conductor as the car slowed up, 'I ain't a-holdin' yer.'"

There is good comradeship among the bootblacks on the ferryboats. A man noticed the other day that one of the boys rang up 20 cents on the indicator of a box belonging 20 cents on the indicator of a box belonging to another of the shiners. They are expected by the man who employs them and has become wealthy by their labors to turn in a certain sum each day. When their receipts are shy, unless the weather is stormy, he takes it that the boys have been loafing. The boy who was helped out by his companion had not been feeling well and had stolen a few hours' sleep while the other boy hustled for both.

While haif the world made a three days jest of Dr. Os'er's remarks, a good many middle aged men seem to have taken them very much to heart. Two men stood near a vacant seat in an elevated car. One had gray hair and a snowy mustache; the

other's hair was all brown.
"Will you take this seat?" asked the brown
haired man. The gray haired man shook
his head, with a courteous wave of the hand

toward the seat.

"I like to think I'm young enough to stand up yet, in spite of Dr. Osler," he said.

The yearning of the great army of furnished roomers for "home cooking" is a factor which the restaurants seem to over-Wherever an eating establishment has been opened the proprietor of which made a specialty of good substantial food, at a reasonable price, prosperity has fol-lowed, but so fast has it followed that the lowed, but so fast has it followed that the greed of the proprietor has often resulted in a deterioration in the quality of his wares. There is a rumor, however, that a restaurant in lower Broadway is making a specialty of real corn muffins, home made and ready at 9 o'clock every morning. Owing to the great demand, it is said, they are usually sold out in half an hour.

Boss barbers often shave with a lighter touch than any of their workmen. According to the latter, the bosses do not have to work so hard and so do not get wrist weary. For the same reason their razors do not get "sour" and dull. But the boss is never as generous with the bay rum, tonic or brilliantine as his workmen. This is because the boss pays the bills and the remembrance of what the stuff costs acts as a brake on the arm that should do the



"The Brence Buster" Ope of nine illustrations by Frederic Remington in

### Collier's Remington Number

"He has pictured the red man as no one else, to my thinking, certainly has pictured him. He has told his tragedy completely." From the article by Owen Wister

On Sale Everywhere. March 16

MME, DEL DRAGO DEAD. For Twenty Years She'd Puzzled the Charity

Organization Society. Mme. Eleanor del Drago, who has been ne of the puzzles of the Charity Organiza tion Society for twenty years, died yesterday morning in the Metropolitan Hospital of valvular heart disease, aged 60 years. She was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on Feb. 22, where she named as her friends George Gould and District Attorney Jerome. She was later transferred to the island.

Mme. del Drago, whose name was originally Dels, and who had since called herself Del Vosto, Bertha Stein, Dio Dio, and Kate Mulligan, first appealed for aid in 1886. Then she asserted that she was the daughter of an Austrian nobleman. disinherited because she married an American in Rome. The woman has never varied from this story, although she has ontinually given conflicting statements on other matters.

The society learned then that she had been writing begging letters as early as 1882, and that although she claimed to have been in this country but six months she was sentenced to the penitentiary in 1884, serving two years for conducting immoral traffic under the name of Countess Della Grada, clairvoyant.

talked and wrote seven languages and had numerous foreign letters of recom-mendation. She posed at various times as a travelling companion, teacher of languages and music, translator, interpreter, book canvasser, seamstress, maid, nurse, and typewriter.

The woman's prison term turned her talents into new lines, for she has supported herself since 1887 by writing begging letters to prominent persons, placing chil-dren, illegitimate and otherwise, in homes and asylums and securing the release of others where their parents were willing to pay her a small sum for the job. For that reason she made a close study of the working of charitable agencies and, until she became known, was in prosperous cir-

Among the begging letters in the possession of the Charity Organization Society are ones written to Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt and ex-Mayor Low. In 1889 she asked for help at a convent on the ground that she had secured converts to the Roman Catholic faith, and a few years later she wrote to a well known Protestant clergyman: "I would wish God would help me to raise an Italian chapel and school in East New York in the Episcopal faith. I could canvass 200 to 300 Italians who now

go to no religious worship."

Last year Mme. del Drago turned up at the Bellevue Hospital insane ward twice. The first time she had tickets for Naples which she said had been purchased by Mrs. George Gould. While on the way to the pier with a nurse the woman stole away and was returned to Bellevue three days leter.

ALDERMEN PROMISE A HEARING If the Connecting Ballroad Co. Really Wants One-Lawyer Kellogg Says So.

The order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not be issued to compe the Board of Aldermen to act upon the petition of the New York Connecting Railroad Company for a franchise to build and operate lines by way of the Blackwell's Island bridge to connect the Long Island the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads was returnable before Supreme Court Justice Dickey in Brooklyn yesterday. The order was obtained by Walter B. Brown, secretary of the Brooklyn Transportation Reform League. Lawyer L. Laffin Kellogg represented sixty-one Aldermen as private counsel, while C. S. Keyes represented the league.

Lawyer Keyes told Justice Dickey that the application had been presented to the Board of Aldermen in June last, after the Rapid Transit Commission had acted favorably upon it. The Aldermen sent the matter to committee, where it had remained ever since, and the object of the petitioner was to have the Board of Aldermen act

was to have the Board of Aldermen act one way or the other.

In reply Mr. Kellogg said that the railroad company had not made any move in the matter and that the only sign that the application was still pending came from the present petitioner.

"Apparently nobody wants to go on with the application." said Mr. Kellogg. "The railroad company has done nothing, and yet this non-resident relator, who is not even a taxpayer, seeks to compel the Aldermen to grant a franchise to people who seem to have changed their minds about wanting it."

wanting it."

"If the Aldermen are willing to go on with the hearing at any time," said Justice Dickey, "why not have it understood that the matter will be taken up within five days, and then the application can be withdrawn?"

"Wa are ready to give them a hearing."

withdrawn?"

"We are ready to give them a hearing if they want it," said Mr. Kellogg.

Justice Dickey asked if the Corporation Counsel desired to be heard in the matter and Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley said that, if the Board of Aldermen had retained Mr. Kellogg as their special counsel, Corporation Counsel Delany had nothing which he cared to ask the Court to hear.

The lawyers were directed to hand up their briefs on Monday. MME. BRESHKOWSKY DINED. Hereine of the Russian Revolutionists

Guest at Farewell Dinner. Mme. Katherine Breshkowsky, the Babushka "Little Grandmother" of the Russian revolutionists in New York, who is about to return to Europe carrying \$10,000 for the cause, and the good wishes of thousands of Americans, was the guest last night at a "Vetcherinka" and a dinner given by the United League of New York Revolutionists. A vetcherinka is a social evening. Its characteristics are Russian tea and a lack of ceremony. A programme of speeches and music began the entertainment. Mme. Breshkowsky gave an account of her detention at Ellis Island upon her arrival, and at the end Dr. Charles Tschitlowsky kissedher, to the joy of all. After tea another feature was the dance of Babushka, with Bronisiav Slavinsky, also from Siberia, where he served sixteen years and escaped. The climax of the farewell week was the banquet of the league. More than 200 people in the upper dining halls of the Café Boulevard dined Mme. Breshkowsky. She sat at one side of the long room facing two tables. of Americans, was the guest last night at a

process of the miles are proportion in the fitter

SO OSCAR S. STRAUS TELLS A COOPER UNION MEETING.

The Cry "To Arms!" Soon to He Supespeded by the Shaut "To the Hague!"-The Rev. Dr. Slicer Would Like to See the Grand Dukes' Heads Knocked Together

Oscar S. Straus, American member of The Hague tribunal, was the principal speaker last evening at the joint meeting held at Cooper Union by the People's Institute and the New York State Conference of Religion in the interest of international peace. He described the work of the tribunal and said that if any one at the close of the Franco-Prussian War had declared a belief that within a century so many nations would join for the peaceful settle ment of international differences be would have been characterized as a frenzied prophet.

"Yet we have seen it in our lives," the speaker went on. "Think of it! That twenty-six nations could come together and agree on anything. The Hague treaty is the Magna Charta of international law. It is a voluntary act, and that makes it the more effective, because it is supported by national honor-by the conscience of the civilized world. "The tribunal does not claim that war

will absolutely cease, but it does claim confidently that the causes that lead to war will be immeasurably lessened."

Mr. Straus said that it was much to be regretted that the recent arbitration treaties were killed in the Senate, because the United States has been in the lead for 100 years in the advancement of arbitration settle international difficulties. In the last campaign, he said, it was feared that Roosevelt would bring on a war if elected yet a short time after he was chosen Chief Magistrate of the nation the Senate threw down the treaties he had made, fearing to put too much power in his hands to make

"Yet in some ways I do not regret the defeat of these treaties," the speaker said, "for the questions that might have been settled under them had been whittled down to a dangerous point, entirely outside of the broad spirit of The Hague agreement. The Hague treaty was never framed for such narrow purposes as that. It stands for the arbitration of all difficulties between nations, without exception.

"It is not generally known how broad and important an instrument it is. I regard it as the triumph of the nineteenth century that the nations could come together at its end and make a treaty like that. The tribunal has advanced more rapidly than did the Supreme Court of the United States in the first five years of its

existence."

In describing the advantages of arbitration over war Mr. Straus said that war does not settle anything permanently, but merely which nation is the strongest, and it always leaves behind the restless spirit of revenge. On the other hand, arbitration settles differences for all time, because it settles them on the basis of right, and leaves behind it, not the horrors of war, or the thirst for vengence, but a spirit of amity between nations. In his opinion the reason why the sympathies of the civilized world are on the side of Japan in her struggle with Russia is because the fact was universally recognized that Japan was not fighting for Japan, but for civili-

zation.

In conclusion Mr. Straus predicted that in the future instead of the barbarous cry "To arms! to arms!" we shall hear oftener another cry: "To The Hague!" to The Hague! Edwin D. Mead of Boston, vice-president of the American Peace Society, scored religion for the part it has taken in en-

"If there has been an infamous war that the Bishops and priests and deacons have not been willing to bless and pronounce a benediction upon," said he, "I have not heard of it. In this matter of war and heard of it. In this matter of war and peace I don't know of anything the Church needs more than to be converted to Chris-tianity. The Boer war was infamous, yet there was scarcely a Bishop of the English

The Rev. Dr. Slicer said he regarded war criminal, foolish and wasteful. If had been going to call that Hague confer-ence as the Czar did, he said, "I would have got the heads of those Grand Dukes close enough to each other to knock them together before I started in."

To Save the Bass in Morris Canal. PATERSON, N. J., March 17 .- In anticipation of the abandonment of the Morris canal by legislative action the State Fish and Game Commission has issued orders to game wardens in Passaic, Warren and Morris counties to make preparations for netting the canal for the purposes of securing black base and other desirable fish. These will be used in other waters for stocking purposes. Over 300 bass were taken from the canal at Washington to-day in pursuance of the order.

POSTUM CEREAL.

At High Water

The Flood Plays Many Pranks.

Rev. William Alexander Smith, prominent as the author of many works on Oriental Travel, has written an entertaining account of his experience in Kansas during the floods in 1903. He says:

"We lived a full mile from the nearest point of the Saline river, but when the river overflowed it sent a flood clear into our dooryard and we had to go about in boats, many of our neighbors suffering sad experiences both from loss of life and prop-

"We-wife and myself-had an experience quite unique and thereby hangs a tale. My wife for years past, and myself as well, had been annoyed, pained and worried so greatly at times by dyspeptic trouble as to take much of the joy

f living out of life. "I had seen Postum so liberally spoken of and we suffered so much from coffee that one day, some months ago, I decided to try some Postum for ourselves. We liked its aroma and taste so we were sat-

isfled from the start and we quit coffee. "Gradually my digestive organs have grown healthier and stronger, my sick headache left and we both could eat almost what we pleased without discomfort.
"But was this a result of the discontinu-

"But was this a result of the discontinuance of tea and coffee?

"The flood came and found us out of Postum and shut off from all supplies in the village for 8 days. But we got hold of some left over tea and a little coffee and this we used as long as it lasted. This was the only respect in which our meals were different from what we had been using, but a change came over us. My wife thought I had more temper than grace while I, in my turn, thought—well, never mind, only she did not seem to appear to be the jolly creature she was before flood days. She said she did not rest well and that made her irritable and on my part I suffered pains in my digestive organs night and day that would have caused the meekest man 'to speak unad-

organs night and day that would have caused the meekest man 'to speak unadvisedly with his lips.'

"Well, the clouds cleared away, the flood abated, dry land appeared and we made ready to visit the grocery store and my wife suggested that we needed more Postum. To tell the rest in a few words, when Postum came back the domestic atmosphere be-came more genial, in fact about normal. Our troubles and sick feelings disappeared and there can be no doubt they were due to tea and coffee for they quickly yielded when Postum was used in their place."



It's Square!

CASTRO MISTRUSTED CALLERO. Why He Refused to Receive Him as Minister From Colombia to Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, March 17.-President Castro's reason for refusing to receive Dr. Callero, the new Minister from Colombia Venezuela, a few days ago, was that Castro believes that Callero's appointment was due, partially at least, to the influence of Manuel A. Matos, the revolutionist, who led an uprising against Castro two years ago and who is now said to be a power in Bogota, the capital of Colombia. A letter explaining Castro's action toward Colombia has been received by Venezuelan agents here. It is said that Castro has mistrusted Callero ever since Callero was secretary of the Colombian Legation in London. It is alleged that Callero interested himself to a marked extent in the departure of a filliputering steamer from England for of a filibustering steamer from England for Venezuela at the time of the Matos revolu-

The Venezeuelan Government claims that it has learned, through intercepted letters, that Matos is the chief economical and financial adviser of President Reyes, who is said to be unfriendly toward the Presi-dent of Venezeuela. In these letters, some of which are written by Matos himself, the former revolutionary leader said that

the former revolutionary leader said that he had great power politically and that he was a social leader in Bogota.

Accordingly, when President Reyes sent Dr. Callero to Caracas to represent his country, President Castro refused to receive him, and it is presumed that Callero has returned to his native heath. Colombia is offended over the incident. is offended over the incident

OBITUARY.

Absalom Northrup, who for more than sixty years was actively engaged in business in New York and Jersey City, died yesterday at the home of his son, John G. Northrup north Passaic. Mr. Northrup was 90 years old. He was born in Rochester, N. Y., and at the age of it went to Fairfield, Cond., to live with an uncle. When he was 21 he succeeded his uncle in the grocery business, and four years later was appointed first agent of the Housatonic Railroad at Stepney, Conn. He went to New York, where he was employed in a wholesale grocery, and a few years later became associated with his brother in the wholesale drug trade. In 1863 he was appointed gauger of petroleum by the Government, which at that time levied an export duty of 20 cents a gallon on petroleum. Since 1875 he had been connected directly and indirectly with the Erie Railroad. Several years ago he organized Northrup's Express, which handles the Erie's baggage at Jersey City, and continued at its head until his death. Until last Christmas he was at his Jersey City office daily. He leaves one son and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Stewart Henry Brown, a son of the late Stewart Brown and a retired member of the banking firm of Brown Bros. & Co., died yesterday at his home, Quarry Bank, Allerton, near Liverpool, England, in the seventy-fourth year of his aze. He was born in New York in 1831 and was graduated from Columbia in 1851. He was a member of the Delta Phi fraternity. In 1856 he went to England as a clerk in the English banking house of Brown, Shipley & Co. In time he became a parther in that house, as well as in the New York house of Brown Bros. & Co. Later he was head of the Liverpool and she and numerous children and grandchildren survive him. In this country he leaves four brothers, Abbott, Davison, Melville and Egerton, and one sister, Miss Stewart Brown of New Brighton, Staten Island.

Mary Abigail Rankin Johnson, D. D., of Farmierton. Conn. died in Monterey Mexico. sixty years was actively engaged in business in New York and Jersey City, died yes

vive him. In this country he leaves four brothers, Abbott, Davison, Melville and Egerton, and one sister, Miss Stewart Brown of New Brighton, Staten Island.

Mary Abigail Rankin Johnson, wife of the Rev. James tibson Johnson, D. D., of Farmington, Conn., died in Monterey, Mexico, on March 16, in the sixty-third year of her age. She was travelling in Mexico with her husband and her eldest son and daughter. Mrs. Johnson was the daughter of the Hon. William Rankin of Newark, N. J. She was born in Cincinnati, and since her marriage has resided in Rutland, Vt.: New London, Conn.: Chicago, Ill., and Farmington. Her death came very suddenly, after three days of illness. The remains will be brought to Farmington, and the funeral will take place from the parsonage early next week. Mrs. Johnson is survived by her husband and four children, among whom are Rankin Johnson, chief engineer of the Mexican International Railroad, and Burges Johnson, a writer of verse.

Andrew Albright, a wealthy manufacturer, died in Newark last night as the result of a paralytic strokewhich prostrated him less than a week ago. He was born in 1831 at Dryden, N. Y., and went to New Brunswick, N. J., in 1867 with a scheme for covering metal with hard rubber for harness trimmings. He failed to make a success of it there and went to Newark, where he established a rubber coated the nomination for Governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket, but declined the honor after he got it. A few years ago he bought Swartswood Lake in Sussex county and won a long fight through all of the State courts to establish his right to exclude the general public from it. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Charles Cleaves Cole, formerly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, died in Washington yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in 1867, practised law for a short time in Portland and then went to West Virginia. Mr., Cole became a resident of the District of Columbia, died in Washington, in 1878, and after serving for two years a

In 1862 Mr. Cole enlisted in the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers and ultimately became a Captain in that regiment.

George B. Carhart died yesterday at his home, 126 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in his ninety-third year. In the '30s and '10s he was a banker in Augusta and Macon, Ga. He came to this city in the early '50s and organized the firm of Brigham & Carhart, which at that time was the largest cotton brokerage firm in this city. Mr. Carhart was for many years a director of the New York and New Haven Railroad, and in the '60s he was the president of the railroad. He was one of the founders and for years was a director of the National Bank of the Republic and he remained a director until it was merged with the First National Bank. He was also a trustee of the Union Trust Company. He is survived by a son.

Prof. William C. A. Frerichs, formerly an artist in Newark, N. J., and recently residing at Tottenville, Staten Island, died on Thursday night in the latter place at the home of his sen. He went to Newark in 1880 and remained there until 1900, painting many hundreds of large and small pictures in oil, being especially good in marine views and landacapes with animals in the foreground. Frerichs was born in Ghent seventy-six years ago and was a pupil of Bartholomew van Hoven. After coming to this country he became professor of art and languages at Greensboro, N. C. He lost a valuable collection of pictires by the burning of the college there. He was afterward an instructor in the Essex Art Association at Newark.

John Cochrane Wilson died on Thursday at his home, 15 West Eighty-eighth street, of heart failure. He was born at Throags Neck on Sept. 7, 1828. He was manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and another son, John C. Wilson, is the manager of the same corporation. The funeral will be held to-day from the Central President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and another son, John C. Wilson, is the manager of the same corporation. The funeral will be held to-day from the Central President of

between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

Lot Thomas, Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of Iowa, died yesterday at Yuma, Ariz. He was on his way to Los Angeles in the hope of improving his health. He was 61 years old. His home was in Storm Lake, Ia. He had been a lawyer and district Judge and was elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses. He was not renominated for the Fifty-ninth Congress.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Gasper, widow of John G. Mrs. Elizabeth E. Gesner, widow of John G. Gesner, died on Thursday night at her home, & Van Reipen avenue, Jersey (ity. She was the mother of Clarence Gesner and Miss Jda Gesner, who are on the reportorial, & 4.5 the Hoboken Observer. THE DEATH OF GEN. HAWLEY.

THE END CAME AT 1:50 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

His Career as Editor, as One of the Founders of the Republican Party, as Soldier and in the Senate-Flected Governor to 1806-Lately Erigadier.

WASHINGTON, March 17.-Gen. Hawley died at 1:50 this morning. Joseph Roswell Hawley was born in

Stewartsville, N. C., in 1826, of Scotch-English ancestry. His father was the Rev. Francis Hawley, Connecticut born, and his mother was a North Carolina Mac-Leod. The son prepared for college at the Hartford Grammar School and at the serrinary in Cazenova, N. Y. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1847 with a considerable reputation for a college boy as a speaker and debater. He taught school in the winters and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1850. He immediately entered the political arena, becoming cramman of the Free Soil State committee and speaking in every canvass. He stoutly opposed the Know Nothings and devoted his energies to the union of

all opponents of slavery.

The first meeting for the organization of the Republican party in Connecticut was held at his call, in his office, on Feb. 4,1856. A year later Mr. Hawley abandoned his law practice to become editor of the Hartford *Evening Press*, then a distinctively tenublican paper.
He responded to the first call for troops

at the outbreak of the war by drawing up a form of enlistment and assisting in raising Rifle Company A, First Connecticut

Volunteers. Its services were accepted twenty-four hours after it was organized. Mr. Hawley went with the company to the front as its Captain, and received favorfront as its captain, and leading for able notice almost immediately for conduct in the battle of Bull Run. conduct in the battle of Bull Run. He nelped organize the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers and became Lieutenant-Colone of it. He was in command of his regiment in the battles of James Island and Pocotage io and in Brannan's expedition to Florida In September, 1864, after he had been in nn september, 1864, after he had been in many engagements, the was made a Briga-dier-General. In October of the next year he went home and was brevetted Major-General. He was not muste ed out until

anuary, 1866.
In April of that year he was elected Gov ernor of Connecticut, but was defeated when he came up again in 1867. Then he resumed his editorial work, uniting the Hartford *Press* and the *Courant*. Both on the stump and in his newspapers he en-tered into the political contests of the day with even greater vigor than he had displayed before the war. He was elected president of the national Republican con-vention in 1868, was secreta y of the committee on resolutions in 1872 and chairman of that committee in 1878. In November, 1872, he was elected to fill a vacancy in Congress, caused by the death of Julius L. Strong. He was reelected to the Forty L. Strong. He was reelected to the Forty-third Congress, defeated for the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth, and elected again to the Forty-sixth. He was elected Senator in 1881 by the unanimous vote of his party, and served continuously until March 4 last, when he was succeeded by Morgan G. Bulkelev. President Roosevelt nominated President Roosevelt nor him to be a Brigadier-General on the retired list, and the Senate confirmed the nomi-

Gen. Hawley received the degree of LL. from Hamilton and Yale. He was re-D. from Hamilton and Yale. He was re-garded as one of the best extemporary speakers in the country.

CRAIN NOT GOING TO QUIT. Instead He Will Try Again to Get That \$200,000 for Tenement Inspection.

Tenement House Commissioner T. C. T. Crain denied a report yesterday that because of the refusal of the Board of Estimate to grant him the \$200,000 he asked for to employ additional inspectors he intended "I shall not resign," said Mr. Crain. "If

there is any dissatisfaction with my administration of the department the Mayor, under the Charter, has the power of removal, and if he thinks it expedient he can, of course, exercise that power."

Mr. Crain said he intended to make another effort to obtain the \$200,000 he wants. He will write to the Board of Estimate and the Aldermen explaining to them the needs of his department and that

he is hampered in his work, by an inade quate force of inspectors. Mr. Rockefeller Sent His Check for 872. LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 17 .- The Jerry McAuley Mission, which holds services every other evening in a small hall in Lakewood, had a deficit of \$72 when it came time to make the annual report last week. The superintendent, Mrs. Carrie Lepage, called attention to this in the village news paper. John D. Rockefeller saw the item and to-day he sent his check to Mrs. Lepage for the amount of the deficit. John D. Rockefeller saw the item

# **SORE** FEET HANDS

## One Night Treatment with

Soak the feet or hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA OINTMENT, the great Skin Cure and purest of emollients. Bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For itching, burning, and scaling eczema, rashes, inflammation, and chafing, for redness, roughness, cracks, and fissures, with brittle, shapeless nails, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in one night.

Complete Humor Cure, consisting of CUTICURA Scop, 26c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Costed Fills, 56c. per visit of 60), Olnineet, 50c. Depots: London, ET Charlethouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Palys, Boston, LBF Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. mg Bond for " How to Cure Every Bunga"

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Union Square New York

STOREY COTTON CO. GOES BROKE Promised Big Profits From Dealings in Futures-Investors Clamor for Cash.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.-State Senator William J. Bradley of Camden, N. J., was appointed receiver for the Storey Cotton Company by Judge Lanning in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton yesterday. The Storey concern, which has operated from the Bourse Building, said it conducted a discretionary business in cotton futures, and its operations reached over every State and Territory in the Union, as well as into foreign countries.

In the petition for the receivership which was filed by a printer with a claim for \$2,000, facts furnished by Secretary and Treasurer Quinlan were set forth showing that the concern has more than 10,000 patrons, assets of not more than \$30,000 and liabilities in excess of \$250,000. All of these figures are believed to be under

statements, available information tending to show that the scope of the Storey company's operations will dwarf the Dean failure of a few years ago and 520 per cent. Miller's Franklin Syndicate. Its plan of payment involved three ac-ounts. Under this scheme the concern counts. Under this scheme the concern asserted it was able to pay 36 per cent.

annually to one class; 44 per cent. annually to the second class, and 68.58 per cent. annually to the third class of investors. These payments were maintained until Wednesday morning, the withdrawals in the last few days having involved the disbursement of about \$250,000. Investors, alarmed by the newspaper articles, poured into the offices Wednesday morning and the concern then began to enforce its contract stipulations, requiring three months' notice of intention to withdraw by time investors, and one year's notice by ac-

cumulative account customers.

The Storey Cotton Company came into existence in 1900. It put its capital stock at \$1,100,000, but began business with only \$1,000 of the capital paid up. A book entitled, "All About Cotton," was issued by the company, and other literature explained a plan by which the concern could deal a plan by which the concern could deal on both sides of the cotton market in such manner that losses were absolutely im-possible. Ministers, school teachers and nsurance agents were employed as solici-tors on commission, and money has flowed to the company in a tremendous stream, Receiver Bradley's hasty examination of the books and accounts, which he seized at the Bourse Building offices this after-noon and removed to Camden, has failed to show that the company ever dealt in cotton futures or bought spot cotton. Secretary and Treasurer Quinlan disappeared after the receivership hearing yesterday.

## That Obstinate **Cough of Yours**

will soon be a thing of the past if you will take Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It's a pleasant and effective remedy for coughs, colds and sore throat. At all druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute.

## MARRIED.

ROOSEVELT-ROOSEVELT.-On Friday, March 17, at 8 East 76th st., by the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Anna Eleanor, daughter of the late Elliott Roosevelt, to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, son of the late James Roosevelt.

BARBER -On March 16, 1905, at his residence, 45

Fast 68th st., Thomas H. Barber, late Brigadier General U. S. V. Funeral services will be hel at Grace Church, Sunday, March 18, at 2.90 o'clock. BROWN.—At his residence, Allerton, Liverpool, England, on March 47, 1905, Stewart Henry

Brown, eldest son of the late Stewart Brown

of New York city.
Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy. FOLLY .- On March 15, John Folly, aged 35 years. Funeral from the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burlal Co., 8th av. and 19th at., on Saturday at half past 9 and at Wycoff, N. J., at 1 o'clock. UGGENHEIM .- On March 15, at Paim Beach,

Fla., Meyer Guggenheim, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services will be held in the Temple Emanu-El, 5th av. and 43d st., on Sunday morning, March 19, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers

LAMB.—On March 7, 1905, Mary Lamb, aged 54 years at 54 West 19th st. Funeral services at the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th av. and 19th st., on Sunday evening, at 7:45. Interment on Monday, 11 A. M., New York Bay Cemetery. Please omit flowers. SEAGRAVE -- On Friday, March 17, 1905, Ma-

thilds, wife of Clifford P. Seagrave. Notice of funeral later. SOUTHMAYD.—At her residence, 51 West 86th at., Wednesday, March 15, Emily G. Southmayd, daughter of the late Robert L. and Emily G.

Tillotson.
Funeral services at her late residence on Saturday, March 18, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y., at conveni of the family.

STETSON .- At Atlantic City, N. J., March 15, 1906. Henry Stetson, aged 48 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 139 Central avenue, Orange, N. J., on Saturday, March 18, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

VAN RIPER.—On Friday, March 17, 1808, at her
late residence, 21 East 46th st., Eliza Van Or-

den Van Riper, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral services at the Collegiate Reformed Church, 48th st. and 5th av., on Sunday, the 19th Inst. at 3:30 P. M. WILSON.—At his residence, 15 West 85th st., on Thursday, March 16, 1905, John Cochrane Wilson, husband of Eliza MacGregor Wilson, in his

Funeral services in Chapel of Central Presbyterian Church, West \$7th at . between Broadway and 7th av., on Saturday, March 18, at half past 1 o'clock. Interment private, at Woodlawn

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY is readily accessible by Hariem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage, Lots \$125 up. Tele-phone (\$655 Gramercy) for Book of Views or repre-OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. Y. C.TL.